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Identical letters dated 26 October 2015 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I should like to convey to you the position of the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic regarding the twentieth report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Security Council resolutions 2139 (2014), 2165 (2014) and 2191 (2014) (S/2015/813).

At the outset, the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic would like to reiterate the position that it has already conveyed in detail to both the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council in previous identical letters regarding the implementation of Security Council resolutions 2139 (2014), 2165 (2014) and 2191 (2014). It would also like to stress the following points:

1. The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic finds it regrettable that, although 20 months have passed since the Secretary-General began submitting reports on the topic, the authors have yet again taken a biased and politicized approach to the humanitarian situation in Syria. In so doing, they give the impression that the United Nations has abandoned its neutrality and become an antagonist to the Syrian State. Their skewed reports rely on sources and information that have been shown to lack transparency, credibility or accuracy, and whose sole aim is to tarnish the reputation of the Syrian Government. The facts available from reliable sources, including those provided by the Syrian Government, disprove that narrative. They highlight the numbers of civilians who have become the victims of armed terrorist groups and those who are besieged in various areas, such as Dayr al-Zawr, Kafraya, Fu'ah, Nubul and Zahra' and Yarmouk camp. They also show that such terrorist organizations as Ahrar al-Sham, Army of Conquest and the Islamic Front — which have thousands of foreign terrorist fighters — are connected to Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), the Nusrah Front and Al-Qaida, and receive logistical, political and intelligence support from certain well-known States, particularly Turkey, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Jordan and Israel.

2. The Syrian Government deplores the fact that the authors deliberately neglect to state clearly which parties have rejected all political initiatives aimed at resolving the crisis in Syria. Those parties rejected the initiative of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General, Staffan de Mistura, to establish the four working groups. Likewise, the authors fail to mention that the Syrian Government accepted the initiative, as the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Emigrants stated before the

General Assembly on 2 October 2015. The Syrian Government also finds it deplorable that the Secretary-General fails to recognize that what he refers to as the root causes of the conflict lie ultimately in terrorism and multinational armed terrorist groups. In paragraph 67, the Secretary-General seeks to amend and re-prioritize the provisions of the Geneva communiqué in an attempt to please the parties that are supporting, funding and training the armed terrorist groups in Syria. The Syrian Government reiterates that stakeholders must cooperate and coordinate with it in order to combat, suppress and eradicate terrorism in Syria. That outcome would pave the way for a political solution to the crisis in Syria; the opposite does not apply.

3. Syria finds it regrettable that, in paragraph 66, the authors take a superficial approach to the issue of Syrian refugees in Europe. They turn a blind eye to the true causes of the refugees' departure, namely the terrorist war against the very existence of the Syrian State, people and land, a war that is backed from abroad and, indeed, is being waged with clear and unequivocal foreign support. This war seeks to destroy the country's infrastructure, economic facilities and public and private property, not to mention historic and cultural landmarks and antiquities. In addition, the unilateral coercive measures imposed on Syria by certain States have had a negative impact on all aspects of life, affecting ordinary citizens in the most basic aspects of their daily livelihoods. It is saddening that the Secretariat of the United Nations deliberately neglects to mention the repercussions of those measures in any of its reports, even though the measures violate the Charter of the United Nations and the rules of international law. Before 2011, there was no flow of Syrian refugees to any part of the world. On the contrary, Syria was a haven for refugees from many countries. In numerous instances, refugee movements have become a profitable trade managed by brokers of the armed terrorist groups. In the town of Ushah in Dar'a governorate, adjacent to the occupied Syrian Golan, human trafficking brokers register people and bring them to Germany through Haifa, acting in cooperation with the Israeli intelligence services.

The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic emphasizes that it continues to deal with the repercussions of the displacement caused by the crimes of terrorists who come from more than 100 countries. Every single terrorist take-over of a city, town or village has caused waves of civilians to look for safety in the areas controlled by the Syrian State. The United Nations can confirm that fact through the offices of its agencies that are supporting relief efforts in Syria. The Syrian Government reiterates that close cooperation and coordination with it in countering terrorism will help reduce the number of persons displaced as a result of emergencies and the number of asylum seekers, and mitigate the repercussions thereof.

4. The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic is surprised that the authors of the report have persisted in concocting yet more obfuscatory terminology. By including such terms in the report, they seek to manipulate and twist the counter-terrorism resolutions of the Security Council. In order to describe ISIL, the Nusrah Front and other armed groups associated with Al-Qaida, they first invented the term "armed opposition", then "moderate armed opposition", then "armed non-State groups" and, last but not least, "armed non-State opposition groups", as in paragraph 3 of the current report. That approach constitutes a flagrant violation of the Security Council counter-terrorism resolutions. Indeed, the report fails to mention those resolutions, as though their implementation were none of the

Secretariat's business. The Secretariat has shamefully contravened the Charter, which the United Nations has a responsibility to uphold. We once again wish to ask the Secretariat about its legal grounds for choosing this latest name, "armed non-State opposition groups", especially as the report itself states in numerous paragraphs that the armed groups have paired up with the terrorist Nusrah Front to form the so-called Army of Conquest, and that those groups have targeted and killed defenceless civilians. How can such terms be reconciled with the facts? We wish to reaffirm that when the Secretariat persists in such an approach, it sends a strong message of encouragement to the terrorists and States such as Turkey, Saudi Arabia and France, which support and finance them, to continue to commit their crimes and provide cover for their terrorism.

5. The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic has proved profoundly aware of its constitutional and moral duties. In order to preserve the lives of innocent civilians, it has carried through numerous national reconciliation processes. It has encouraged the armed men to hand over their weapons and ammunition to the competent Syrian authorities in return for an amnesty and the restoration of peace and security in the villages and towns where the armed men have barricaded themselves using defenceless civilians as human shields. At the request of the United Nations, the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic delivered assistance, including medical aid, to the inhabitants of the towns of Fu'ah and Kafraya in Idlib governorate, the towns of Zabadani and Madaya in Rif Dimashq governorate, and in other surrounding towns and villages. Its purpose in so doing was to protect and preserve the lives of its citizens in those locations. The first instalment of humanitarian assistance, medical supplies and food has reached the villages, and efforts are under way to carry out the second phase of the agreement. We wish to make it clear that the United Nations and international organizations could not have delivered the assistance without the cooperation of the Syrian Government and its competent agencies, as well as the Syrian Arab Red Crescent.

6. Paragraph 4 of the report states that civilians were killed in the Russian air strikes in Syria. That information came from the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, which has become a mouthpiece for organizations and individuals openly associated with the terrorists and their organizations. The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic deplores and condemns the use of such misinformation. The Russian air operations began three weeks ago. Since that time, there have been more 960 sorties, which have targeted the terrorists' infrastructure and meeting points, the camps where they train and shelter, the warehouses where they store weapons and the workshops where they manufacture explosives and car bombs. The operations have had outstanding results. They have weakened and reduced the capacities of ISIL, the Nusrah Front and other terrorist organizations. The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic denies in whole and in part any allegation that the Russian Air Force operations have caused any civilian losses. The actions of the Russian Air Force have taken place at the request of the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic and with its full consent. They have been consistent with international law, the Charter of the United Nations and the authoritative international resolutions, including resolutions 2170 (2014), 2178 (2014) and 2199 (2015). The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic further wishes to state that Russian support led to the liberation of numerous villages and territories that had been under the control of ISIL, the Nusrah Front and other terrorist groups associated with Al-Qaida.

7. The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic wishes to highlight that the authors of the report have forgotten, or have wilfully and deliberately neglected, the sorties of the so-called coalition, of which there have been more than 6,000 over the last year. Those air operations are ostensibly aimed at fighting ISIL, but have failed to fulfil their objectives; instead, they have helped ISIL and other terrorist organizations to proliferate, under the very eyes of the coalition forces. The truth that the authors seek to obscure — other than the failure of the coalition's air strikes — is that they have targeted the infrastructure, services, petrol and gas installations, electrical power stations and factories, with the aim of destroying the resources of the Syrian people and impeding its exercise of the right to development and life with dignity. Those operations have also killed numerous civilians, and they have been the subject of numerous letters to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

8. The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic finds it deplorable that the report has, yet again, adopted an approach that is misconceived, politicized and prejudiced against it. The Government reiterates its rejection of the authors' attempts to deny the right, indeed, the constitutional duty, of the State to counter multinational terrorism and its right to defend the safety and unity of its territory and the safety and security of its people. That right is guaranteed to it and to other States under the Charter of the United Nations, international law and the relevant Security Council resolutions. It is only natural that the Government should order its national army and armed forces to respond to those terrorists and, in particular, strike the positions from which they attack defenceless residential neighbourhoods. Any talk of targeting public squares and markets runs counter to the truth. Such events occurred only in the minds of those who are spreading lies and slander regarding the events in Syria, in an endeavour to distort the facts and deny the legitimate right of the Syrian Government to defend itself and protect its people and land from armed terrorist groups. The most telling sign of the falsehood of that allegation is that civilians have been fleeing from areas overrun by armed terrorist groups to areas that are under the protection of the Syrian Arab Army. Examples are plentiful. It has happened with the populations of Idlib, Qaryatayn, Tadmur (Palmyra), Hasakah and elsewhere. Annex I lists some of the crimes committed by ISIL, the Nusrah Front, the Free Army, the Army of Islam, the Army of Conquest and other armed terrorist groups.

9. The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic notes once again that in certain paragraphs of the report, concerning the provision of humanitarian assistance, the authors have, however tentatively, come closer to reflecting the facts on the ground by acknowledging the efforts of the Syrian Government to provide humanitarian assistance to its citizens affected by the crisis, wherever they may be, in spite of the terrorist war being waged against the Syrian State. The Syrian Government reiterates its hope that this is a harbinger of a new approach by the Secretariat to political questions in its future reports. The Government reaffirms its commitment to delivering humanitarian assistance to persons affected by the crisis in all Syrian governorates, without discrimination, and to cooperate with the United Nations and its agencies in that regard, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the rules of international law and the guiding principles for humanitarian emergency assistance set forth in General Assembly resolution 46/182.

10. The Government expresses reservations about paragraphs 40 and 41, which overstate the number of requests submitted by the United Nations for access to hotspots by combining old requests with new ones and including among the latter repeat requests for access to certain areas, or requests that have already been approved but not yet acted on, such as for Arbin in Rif Dimashq governorate, and other areas that the United Nations has thus far been unable to reach, such as Nubul, Zahra' and Afrin in Aleppo governorate. The Syrian Government would like to know the benefit of approving United Nations requests for joint assistance convoys to hotspots, when half of such approvals previously granted were not acted on, for reasons that are open to debate. Is the aim merely to fill pages and create more paperwork? The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic stresses that the reasons given by the United Nations for not being able to deliver to hotspots are also taken into consideration by the Syrian side when it decides to deny certain requests. It takes into account a number of considerations, the most important being the security situation on the ground, the security and safety of humanitarian workers, ensuring that humanitarian assistance is delivered to its rightful recipients and that it does not fall into the hands of the armed terrorist groups, which are widespread in hotspots, as that would help prolong those groups' lease on life and the suffering they inflict on civilians. The persistence of such inaccurate reports will raise serious questions regarding the credibility of those organizations' interactions with the Syrian side.

11. The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic finds it deplorable that the United Nations has increased the volume of cross-border assistance while decreasing the amount of assistance delivered from inside Syria to those who truly need it. The Government reiterates its position that the so-called delivery of cross-border assistance is ineffective. It has several reasons for doing so. First of all, the United Nations does not have the means to verify that the assistance reaches its rightful recipients. Moreover, most of the information contained in the report is inaccurate. The Secretariat insists on manipulating and inflating the figures by including all of the cross-border assistance that was brought in over the course of more than a year. This is the case with the figures in presented in paragraphs 31 and 32 of the report under consideration and other figures and information in previous reports by the Secretary-General, and it is part of an effort to politicize humanitarian issues. The inhabitants of areas that are supposed to receive "cross-border assistance" continually inform us that the assistance is falling into the hands or under the control of armed terrorist groups, which either sell it at outrageous, exorbitant prices or provide it only to their supporters. We challenge the parties that deliver the assistance to specify exactly which parties took receipt of it!

12. The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic repudiates the baseless allegations that the authors have included in the report. Those allegations originate with parties that are well known for their lack of transparency and credibility and for their bias, and whose aim is to tarnish the reputation of the Syrian Government. Events of the past four years have shown that the Syrian Government has taken sound decisions, acted in earnest and strived to protect the lives of its citizens, whether in relation to humanitarian issues or counter-terrorism. The Syrian Government reiterates that it rejects the information put forward by the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights. The latter is embracing the allegations and statements made by those who support terrorists in Syria. In so doing, it has shown a clear case of bias and distorted its own mandate.

13. The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic emphasizes that Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Israel and Western States have provided the armed terrorist groups with weapons, funds, materiel, medical treatment, training and logistical support. Their actions have made possible the repeated and horrific crimes against humans and humanity that have taken place in Syria over the last four and a half years. Most recently, ISIL, the Nusrah Front and other groups associated with or derived from Al-Qaida, such as Ahrar al-Sham and Army of Conquest, have committed terrorist crimes against Syrians, particularly women and children. They have used car bombs, suicide bombers, missiles, shells and gas cylinders. They struck in Hasakah on 14 September 2015, in Aleppo on 15 September 2015, in Fu'ah and Kafraya in Idlib governorate, and in Homs. They have continually and systematically attacked the Syria's historic world heritage sights in Palmyra and other parts of the country. Those terrorist crimes have been described in official letters from the Syrian Government to the Secretary-General and the Security Council.

14. Particularly in paragraphs 5 and 11 of the report, the authors persist in giving a generalized, superficial account intended to downplay the vicious crimes of such armed terrorist groups as ISIL, the Nusrah Front, the Army of Conquest, the Army of Islam, the Free Army and Ahrar al-Sham. The Syrian Government is no longer even dismayed at that approach, as the authors have no objectivity and no antipathy towards terrorism. These heinous crimes could not have been committed without generous foreign support for those groups and the existence of intelligence and military operations rooms, such as those that were set up in Turkey and Jordan, that provide logistical and operational support to the groups and instruct them to continue their crimes against the Syrian people and destroy the people's capacities. They were also made possible by the all-but-open airlifting of supplies by the air forces of coalition States, particularly the United States of America, which have delivered dozens of containers of high-grade weapons and ammunition.

15. The Syrian Government reiterates its previous statements about the importance of coordination between it and the United Nations in determining the number of affected persons and their humanitarian needs, because it is in a better position to provide those numbers. Accordingly, by inflating or reducing figures, the report's authors do not serve the noble purpose of responding to the urgent humanitarian needs of affected persons, particularly in hotspots. For example, the number of civilians besieged by ISIL in Dayr al-Zawr is 300,000, not 228,000, while the number of persons besieged by Ahrar al-Sham and the Nusrah Front in Fu'ah and Kafraya is 35,000. Clearly, stating the actual numbers does not serve the purposes of those who want to misguide the members of the Security Council and others regarding the reality of the situation in Syria.

16. The information set out in paragraph 43, concerning the granting of visas to United Nations staff members and delegations, is inaccurate. The Syrian side has in fact approved almost all of the requests that were made.

17. Despite the politicization of humanitarian issues, the Syrian Government continues to cooperate with the United Nations agencies, funds and programmes operating in Syria. The World Food Programme (WFP) was able to deliver assistance from inside Syrian territory to approximately 3,248,590 beneficiaries. It was able to do so despite the challenges facing humanitarian work, above all inadequate funding for the 2015 Strategic Response Plan for the Syrian Arab Republic, which is only 32 per cent funded to date, according to the United Nations.

The Government has also maintained its own relief efforts. It has delivered humanitarian assistance to areas that the United Nations was unable to reach, such as Nubul and Zahra' and Dayr al-Zawr. It has also delivered medical supplies: for example, the Syrian Arab Red Crescent established a new clinic in the Mu'addamiyah area in order to provide health care to the inhabitants.

Annex II contains examples of humanitarian assistance that was delivered thanks to the facilitation provided by the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations and other international organizations in cooperation with the Syrian Arab Red Crescent. It also lists assistance delivered by the Syrian Arab Red Crescent.

18. The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic reaffirms that suppressing and combating terrorism requires a strong sense of purpose and an unwavering international commitment. In that connection, the Government reiterates its previous calls to cooperate and coordinate with it in order to combat and suppress terrorism, halt the funding of terrorism, shut down the terrorist training camps located throughout neighbouring countries and implement the Security Council resolutions concerning counter-terrorism, particularly resolutions 2170 (2014), 2178 (2014) and 2199 (2015).

19. The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic reaffirms its position that the crisis in Syria requires a political solution based on dialogue among Syrians under Syrian leadership, without any outside intervention.

20. I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annexes circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Bashar **Ja'afari**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex I to the identical letters dated 26 October 2015 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Crimes committed by ISIL, the Nusrah Front, the Free Army, the Army of Islam, the Army of Conquest, the Mujahidin Army, the Badr Martyrs Brigade, the Nur al-Din al-Zanki battalion and other armed terrorist groups ignored by the authors of the report

- During the period from 21 August 2015 to 21 October 2015, terrorists killed 473 civilians, including 91 children, and injured 1,439 civilians, including 232 children, across the governorates of Syria, not including Raqqah, Idlib and Dayr al-Zawr.
- On 15 September 2015, armed terrorist groups belonging to the so-called Army of Mujahidin, the Badr Martyrs Brigade, the Nusrah Front, the Nur al-Din al-Zanki battalion and other terrorist organizations fired a large number of missiles and explosive rockets at several areas of Aleppo city, including Furqan and Hamdaniyah. The attacks killed 31 civilians, of whom 13 were children, 3 were women and 15 were men and old men. More than 135 civilians were injured, most of them women, children and the elderly. There was also extensive damage to public and private property.
- On 14 September 2015, two terrorist suicide bombers detonated car bombs at rush hour on in the Khasham and Mahattah neighbourhoods of Hasakah, killing more than 20 civilians and seriously injuring 100 others, most of them women and children. There was also serious damage to public and private property, and three residential buildings were destroyed.
- On 1 September 2015, armed terrorist groups shelled the Mechanical and Electrical Engineering Faculty in Damascus, killing one female student and injuring six others.
- On 1 September 2015, armed terrorist groups belonging to the terrorist organizations known as Army of Islam and the Rahman Corps located in parks in the towns of Duma and Harasta shelled the Assad quarter of Harasta, the Iskan quarter of the Wafidin camp and the Damascus-Homs highway at the Rahmah wal-Aman Billah petrol station. Three children sustained shrapnel wounds and material damage was caused.
- On 1 September 2015, armed terrorist groups belonging to the Nusrah Front, the Badr Martyrs Brigade and the Nur al-Din al-Zanki Battalion located in the Bani Zayd and Shaykh Maqsud neighbourhoods directed sniper fire, shells and gas cylinders at the Khalidiyah, Suryan al-Qadimah, Ashrafiyah and Hamdaniyah neighbourhoods of Aleppo, killing 14 people and causing material damage.
- On 2 September 2015, armed terrorist groups belonging to the terrorist organizations Nusrah Front, Army of Islam, Armies of the Levant and the Rahman Corps located in the Jawbar area and the eastern Ghutah fired shells and locally-made rockets at parts of Damascus, including the Faculty of

Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, the Qassa' park, Bab Tuma and the Salihiyah Gate market. Two university students were killed, 31 were injured and material damage was caused.

- On 2 September 2015, an unidentified armed terrorist group fired four missiles at the city of Jaramana, killing four civilians, injuring 46 others and causing material damage.
- On 2 September 2015, a car bomb exploded in the Hamam neighbourhood of Ladhiqiyah, killing three civilians, injuring 43 others and causing material damage.
- On 2 September 2015, an armed terrorist group affiliated with the Nusrah Front and located in the village of Balat fired four locally-made missiles towards the locality of Tall Urun in Aleppo, killing a civilian and injuring five others.
- On 3 September, an armed terrorist group affiliated with ISIL in the village of Aydun, in Homs, fired a shell at the village of Khunayfis. A woman and a child sustained shrapnel wounds and a house was damaged.
- On 3 September 2015, a terrorist group affiliated with the so-called Nusrah Front in Jabatha al-Khashab village fired seven tank shells, with back-up from the Israeli enemy, towards the village of Hadar in Qunaytirah. A woman and child sustained shrapnel wounds and some houses were damaged.
- On 4 September 2015, armed terrorist groups affiliated with the terrorist organizations known as the Nusrah Front, the Army of Islam, the Armies of the Levant and the Rahman Corps located in the Jawbar neighbourhood and the eastern Ghutah fired eight shells at the Qassa' neighbourhood of Damascus city. Five civilians, including women and children, sustained shrapnel wounds and material damage was caused.
- On 4 September 2015, six shells landed on Jaramana city, killing three civilians, inflicting shrapnel wounds on 12 others, including women and children, and causing material damage.
- On 4 September 2015, a car bomb exploded on the mountain road, and a second explosion took place in front of the National Hospital in Suwayda'. In the two explosions, 26 civilians were killed, 40 sustained shrapnel wounds and extensive material damage was caused.
- On 5 September 2015, armed terrorist groups affiliated with the so-called Nusrah Front, Badr Martyrs Brigade and Nur al-Din al-Zanki battalion located in the Bustan al-Basha neighbourhood of Aleppo fired a shell shaped like a gas cylinder at the Jabiriyah neighbourhood. Two children sustained shrapnel wounds and material damage was caused.
- On 5 September 2015, armed terrorist groups belonging to the terrorist organization ISIL located in the village of Subayhiyah, in Aleppo, fired missiles at the town of Safirah. Two civilians were killed and five other people were injured.
- On 6 September 2015, an armed terrorist group belonging to the so-called Army of Islam and the Rahman Corps located in the parks of Duma and Harasta fired 15 shells at the Ibn Sina mental hospital in Adra and at the Iskan

quarter and the Wafidin camp in Rif Dimashq. A woman was killed, four women patients sustained shrapnel wounds and material damage was caused to the hospital.

- On 6 September 2015, armed terrorist groups belonging to the so-called Nusrah Front, the Badr Martyrs Brigade and the Nur al-Din al-Zanki battalion located in the Bustan al-Basha neighbourhood of Aleppo fired a missile shaped like a gas cylinder at the Jabiriyah neighbourhood. A man and a woman sustained shrapnel wounds and material damage was caused.
- On 7 September 2015, six shells landed on the Qassa' area of Damascus, killing one person, injuring 13 others and causing material damage.
- On 7 September 2015, armed terrorist groups belonging to the so-called Nusrah Front, the Badr Martyrs Brigade and the Nur al-Din al-Zanki battalion located in the Bustan al-Basha neighbourhood of Aleppo fired a mortar shell at the Shahba' neighbourhood. One person sustained shrapnel wounds.
- On 7 September 2015, an armed terrorist group belonging to the so-called Nusrah Front and located in the Balat and Karyum villages, in Aleppo, fired 12 locally-made missiles at the village of Tall Urun. One woman was killed and some houses were damaged.
- On 8 September 2015, an armed terrorist group belonging to the so-called Nusrah Front and located in the Balat and Turaydim villages, in Aleppo, fired 10 locally-made missiles at the village of Tall Urun. One person was killed, 12 others were injured and some houses were damaged.
- On 9 September 2015, a mortar shell landed on King Faysal street in Damascus, killing three civilians, inflicting shrapnel wounds on five others and causing material damage.
- On 9 September 2015, a mortar shell landed on the Kallasah area, behind the Zahiriyah library in the old city of Damascus. One man and two women sustained shrapnel wounds and material damage was caused.
- On 9 September 2015, armed terrorist groups belonging to the so-called Army of Islam located in the parks of Duma fired four shells at the Biruni hospital and the Assad quarter in Harasta, in Rif Dimashq. The hospital building and some residential buildings were damaged.
- On 9 September 2015, an armed terrorist group belonging to the so-called Nusrah Front located in the Balat village, in Aleppo, fired three locally made missiles at the village of Tall Urun. One person was killed, 12 others were injured and some houses were damaged.
- On 10 September 2015, a mortar shell landed on the town of Sayyidah Zaynab, in Rif Dimashq, killing a girl and damaging a house.
- On 10 September 2015, an armed terrorist group affiliated with the Nusrah Front and positioned to the north-east of the town of Si 'in, in Hamah, fired more than 30 shells at the village. Five people sustained shrapnel wounds and material damage was caused.
- On 10 September 2015, armed terrorist groups affiliated with the so-called Nusrah Front, Badr Martyrs Brigade and Nur al-Din al-Zanki battalion located

in the Bani Zayd neighbourhood of Aleppo fired a gas cylinder at the Ashrafiyah neighbourhood, inflicting shrapnel wounds on five people.

- On 11 September 2015, armed terrorist groups affiliated with the Nusrah Front, the Army of Islam, the Armies of the Levant and the Rahman Corps located in the Jawbar neighbourhood and the eastern Ghutah fired shells and locally-made missiles at neighbourhoods of Damascus, including the Buzuriyah market, the Grand Umayyad Mosque, the surroundings of the Church of Our Lady of Damascus and Masakin Barzeh. Two people were injured and extensive material damage was caused.

- On 11 September 2015, an armed terrorist group affiliated with the so-called Army of Islam, the Nusrah Front, the Armies of the Levant, Rahman Corps and Ahrar al-Sham, which were located in the Duma parks and Harasta, fired shells and locally-made missiles at the Assad quarter of Harasta and the Wafidin camp in Rif Dimashq. Nine civilians were killed and material damage was caused.

- On 11 September 2015, shells of an unidentified type landed around the Ma'runah area in Tall district of Rif Dimashq, inflicting shrapnel wounds on a child.

- On 12 September 2015, armed terrorist groups belonging to the so-called Nusrah Front and the Army of Conquest located in Jabal al-Zawiyah, in Idlib, fired five missiles of an unidentified type at the village of Jid, without causing any injuries. They also fired three missiles of an unidentified type at the town of Aziziyah, killing one person and injuring a woman and four others.

- On 13 September 2015, armed terrorist groups belonging to the so-called Army of Islam, the Nusrah Front, the Armies of the Levant and the Rahman Corps located in the Jawbar neighbourhood and the eastern Ghutah fired shells and locally-made missiles at the city of Damascus. The targets included Mazra'ah; the Tijariyah secondary school behind the Dar al-Shifa' hospital; the Martyr Muhammad Rushdi Barakat school in Rukn al-Din; Imarah; and the area near the Umayyah secondary school in Qassa'. One person was killed, 11 were injured and extensive material damage was caused.

- On 14 September 2015, armed terrorist groups belonging to the so-called Army of Islam, the Nusrah Front, the Armies of the Levant and the Rahman Corps located in the Jawbar neighbourhood and the eastern Ghutah fired shells and locally-made missiles at neighbourhoods of Damascus. The targets included Shaykh Raslan, Adawi, the area near the Church of Our Lady of Damascus, Maliki and the alleyways of Salihiyah. Eight people were injured and extensive material damage was caused.

- On 14 September 2015, armed terrorist groups belonging to the so-called Nusrah Front, the Badr Brigade and the Nur al-Din al-Zanki battalion, which were located in the Bani Zayd and Rashidin al-Rabi'a neighbourhoods of Aleppo directed sniper fire, shells and gas cylinders at the neighbourhoods of Ashrafiyah, Nile street and Hamdaniyah. One person was killed, 31 civilians were injured and extensive material damage was caused.

- On 14 September 2015, armed terrorist groups belonging to the so-called ISIL organization located in Subayhiyah village fired three locally made missiles at

the town of Tall Urun. A boy was killed, three people were injured and material damage was caused.

- On 15 September 2015, armed terrorist groups belonging to the so-called Nusrah Front located in the town of Tall al-Ghurr and the village of Ayn Husayn South directed sniper fire at the village of Dananir, injuring one woman.
- On 16 September 2015, a car bomb exploded near the Safiyah school in the Zahra' neighbourhood, killing one person, inflicting shrapnel wounds on nine others and causing material damage.
- On 16 September 2015, armed terrorist groups belonging to the so-called Nusrah Front, the Badr Martyrs Brigade and the Nur al-Din al-Zanki battalion located in the Bani Zayd and Salah al-Din neighbourhoods directed sniper fire, shells and gas cylinders at neighbourhoods of the town of Duwwar Shayhan. Two people were killed; 10, including women and children, were injured; and material damage was caused.
- On 16 September 2015, armed terrorist groups belonging to the so-called Nusrah Front in Tall al-Riman in Aleppo fired four missiles at the Safirah area, killing a girl and inflicting shrapnel wounds on seven people.
- On 17 September 2015, an armed terrorist group belonging to the so-called Army of Islam, the Nusrah Front, the Armies of the Levant and the Rahman Corps, which were located in the Jawbar neighbourhood and the eastern Ghutah, fired shells and locally-made missiles at neighbourhoods of the city of Damascus, including Qusur and Suq al-Hal in Zablatani. A civilian was killed, four people were injured and extensive material damage was caused.
- On 17 September 2015, armed terrorist groups belonging to the so-called Army of Islam, the Nusrah Front and the Rahman Corps located in the parks of cities of Duma and Harasta fired more than 40 shells at the Assad quarter and its surroundings in Harasta. Two people were killed, 19 were injured and material damage was caused.
- On 17 September 2015, six shells landed inside the compound of Damascus International Airport, killing an airport worker and causing material damage.
- On 17 September 2015, armed terrorist groups belonging to the so-called Nusrah Front in the village of Tall Alam in Aleppo fired five missiles at Tall Urun, wounding one adult and two children and causing material damage.
- On 18 September 2015, an explosive device that had been planted in a rubbish sack opposite the Ahram hospital in Homs exploded. Five minutes later, another explosive device exploded some 40 metres away from the site of the first blast. One person was killed. 12 others were injured and material damage was caused.
- On 18 September 2015, armed terrorist groups belonging to the so-called Nusrah Front positioned in the villages of Abu al-Ghurr and Tinah, in Hamah, fired seven shells at the town of Si 'in, injuring a woman, a child and a man and causing material damage.
- On 18 September 2015, armed terrorist groups belonging to the so-called Nusrah Front, the Badr Martyrs Brigade and the Nur al-Din al-Zanki battalion

located in the Bani Zayd neighbourhood of Aleppo shelled the Ashrafiyah neighbourhood, killing one person, injuring 11 and causing material damage.

- On 19 September 2015, an armed terrorist groups belonging to the so-called Nusrah Front, the Badr Martyrs Brigade and the Nur al-Din al-Zanki battalion located in the Bustan al-Basha neighbourhood fired missiles shaped like gas cylinders at the Maydan area. 14 civilians were killed; 22 others, including women and children, sustained shrapnel wounds; and material damage was caused.

- On 20 September 2015, armed terrorist groups belonging to the so-called ISIL organization in the town fired three missiles at the town of Sadad in Homs, killing an adult and a child and causing material damage.

- On 20 September 2015, armed terrorist groups belonging to the so-called Nusrah Front in Aydun village in Hamah fired 15 shells at the village of Khunayfis, injuring four children and causing material damage.

- On 20 September 2015, armed terrorist groups belonging to the so-called Nusrah Front, the Badr Martyrs Brigade and the Nur al-Din al-Zanki battalion located in neighbourhoods within the city of Aleppo directed sniper fire, shells, locally-made missiles and gas cylinders at the neighbourhoods of Sayf al-Dawlah, Maysalun, Aziziyah, Halab al-Jadidah and Sayyid Ali. Two people were killed, 16 were injured and material damage was caused.

- On 21 September 2015, a shell landed on Suq al-Hal, in Zablatani, Damascus, killing one person and causing material damage.

- On 21 September 2015, armed terrorist groups belonging to the so-called Nusrah Front in the village of Ayn Husayn fired three shells at neighbourhoods of Homs, killing a child, inflicting shrapnel wounds on seven people and causing material damage.

- On 21 September 2015, armed terrorist groups belonging to the so-called ISIL organization in Balat village, in Aleppo, fired five missiles at the town of Tall Urun, inflicting shrapnel wounds on three people and causing material damage.

- On 22 September 2015, a civilian car bomb exploded in the north of the Zahra' neighbourhood in Homs, killing one person, inflicting shrapnel wounds on 13 others and causing material damage.

- On 22 September 2015, armed terrorist groups belonging to the so-called ISIL organization in Balat village, in Aleppo, fired four missiles at the town of Tall Urun, killing an adult and a child, inflicting shrapnel wounds on another person and causing material damage.

- On 23 September 2015, an explosive device that had been planted under a civilian minibus exploded in Hadarah street, in the Ikrimah al-Jadidah neighbourhood. A woman was killed, eight people were injured and material damage was caused.

- On 23 September 2015, armed terrorist groups belonging to the so-called Nusrah Front, the Badr Martyrs Brigade and the Nur al-Din al-Zanki battalion, which were located in Subayhah village and the Amiriyah, Bani Zayd and Bustan al-Basha neighbourhoods, fired locally made missiles and gas cylinders

at the neighbourhoods of Safirah, Ramusah and Maydan. Two people were killed, 12 were injured and material damage was caused.

- On 23 September 2015, armed terrorist groups belonging to the so-called ISIL organization located around the towns of Nubul and Zahra' fired locally made missiles at the towns. Four people were killed, nine were injured and material damage was caused.
- On 24 September 2015, two shells landed on the Iwa' school in the Wafidin camp, inflicting shrapnel wounds on one adult and six children and causing material damage.
- On 24 September 2015, armed terrorist groups belonging to the so-called ISIL organization located around the towns of Nubul and Zahra' fired locally made missiles at the towns. One person died, 15 were injured and material damage was caused.
- On 24 September 2015, armed terrorist groups belonging to the so-called Nusrah Front in the woodland of Jabatha al-Khashab fired two tank shells at the village of Hadar, in Qunaytirah, inflicting shrapnel wounds on two children and causing material damage.
- On 26 September 2015, armed terrorist groups belonging to the so-called Nusrah Front in the village of Hamidiyah and the town of Jabatha al-Khashab shelled the towns of Ba'th and Khan Arnabah in Qunaytirah governorate, inflicting shrapnel wounds on five people and causing material damage.
- On 26 September 2015, armed terrorist groups belonging to the so-called Army of Islam, the Nusrah Front, the Rahman Corps and the Army of the Ummah, which were located in the parks of Duma and Harasta, in the governorate of Rif Dimashq, shelled the Assad quarter in Harasta. A girl was killed and material damage was caused.
- On 26 September 2015, armed terrorist groups belonging to the so-called Nusrah Front fired eight shells at the village of Ghawr al-Asi in Homs, injuring one person and causing material damage.
- On 26 September 2015, armed terrorist groups belonging to the so-called Nusrah Front in the village of Ayn Husayn North fired three missiles at the village of Ayn al-Dananir in Homs governorate. An adult and a child were injured and material damage was caused.
- On 26 September 2015, armed terrorist groups belonging to the so-called Nusrah Front, the Badr Martyrs Brigade and the Nur al-Din al-Zanki battalion, which were located within neighbourhoods of Aleppo, directed sniper fire, shells and gas cylinders at the neighbourhoods of Mushariqah, Salah al-Din and the Hamdaniyah motorway in Aleppo governorate. Six people were injured and material damage was caused.
- On 26 September 2015, armed terrorist groups belonging to the so-called Nusrah Front in the woodland of Jabatha al-Khashab fired ten shells and tank shells at the town of Hadar, in Qunaytirah governorate. Three people were injured and material damage was caused.
- On 27 September 2015, armed terrorist groups belonging to the so-called Nusrah Front located on the north side of Homs fired Grad missiles at the

neighbourhoods of Jubb al-Jandali, Zahra', Ikrimah, Karm al-Zaytun and Wadi al-Dhahab in the city of Homs. A woman and a child were killed, eight people sustained shrapnel wounds and material damage was caused.

- On 27 September 2015, armed terrorist groups belonging to the so-called Nusrah Front in the Wa'r area shelled the town of Mulahi in Homs governorate. Four people were killed and 22 sustained shrapnel wounds.
- On 27 September 2015, armed terrorist groups belonging to the so-called ISIL organization in the village of Balat fired six locally-made missiles at the town of Tall Urun in Aleppo governorate. Four people sustained shrapnel wounds and material damage was caused.
- On 27 September 2015, armed terrorist groups belonging to the so-called Nusrah Front in the towns of Hamidiyah and Jabatha al-Khashab shelled the town of Khan al-Arnabah and the city of Ba'th in Qunaytirah. Six people sustained shrapnel wounds and material damage was caused.
- On 29 September 2015, armed terrorist groups belonging to the Nusrah Front, the Army of Islam and the Rahman Corps located in the Jawbar neighbourhood and the eastern Ghutah fired shells and locally made missiles at neighbourhoods of Damascus. One person was killed, 12 sustained shrapnel wounds and material damage was caused.
- On 29 September 2015, armed terrorist groups belonging to the so-called Confederation of Glory and the Nusrah Front, which were located north of the village of Abu Ubaydah and west of the town of Lataminah, fired more than 13 missiles at the town of Muhradah in Hamah governorate. One woman sustained shrapnel wounds and material damage was caused.
- On 30 September 2015, armed terrorist groups belonging to the so-called Nusrah Front, the Army of Islam and the Rahman Corps, which were located in the Jawbar neighbourhood and the eastern Ghutah, fired shells and locally made missiles at neighbourhoods of Damascus, including Mazzah. Three people sustained shrapnel wounds and material damage was caused.
- On 30 September 2015, armed terrorist groups belonging to the so-called Nusrah Front, the Badr Martyrs Brigade and the Nur al-Din al-Zanki battalion, which were located in the Bani Zayd and Old Aleppo neighbourhoods, directed sniper fire, shells and gas cylinders at the neighbourhoods of Maydan, Ashrafiyah, Shaykh Maqsud, Bab al-Faraj and Mushariqah. Fifteen people sustained shrapnel wounds and material damage was caused.

Annex II to the identical letters dated 26 October 2015 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Examples of humanitarian assistance that was delivered during September 2015 thanks to the facilitation provided by the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations and other international organizations in cooperation with the Syrian Arab Red Crescent. Also listed is assistance delivered by the Syrian Arab Red Crescent.

The Syrian Arab Red Crescent delivered humanitarian aid (food and non-food aid and medical assistance), provided from inside Syrian territory by the majority of United Nations organizations, to various governorates, including Rif Dimashq, Qunaytirah, Hasakah, Aleppo and Dar'a, but not to Raqqah, Dayr al-Zawr or Idlib governorates. Some 3,248,590 Syrian beneficiaries (649,718 families) received food parcels provided by WFP from inside Syrian territory that were distributed by the Syrian Arab Red Crescent and local non-governmental organizations. Some 55,800 parcels were delivered to Rif Dimashq, 16,944 parcels to Dar'a and its countryside, 6,802 parcels to Qunaytirah, 62,428 parcels to Aleppo and its countryside, 16,092 parcels to Hasakah, 76,802 parcels to Homs and its countryside, 44,409 parcels to Hama and its countryside and 31,639 parcels to Ladhiqiyah and its countryside.

The Syrian Arab Red Crescent delivered humanitarian aid provided by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) from inside Syrian territory to most governorates, including Rif Dimashq, Idlib, Hama, Dar'a, Qunaytirah, Aleppo, Homs and Hama. A total of 80,723 food parcels, 52,562 parcels of canned goods, 68,694 food rations in bulk (community kitchens) and other food items were distributed to approximately 33,000 beneficiaries in Hama, Rif Dimashq, Ladhiqiyah and Aleppo. In addition, medical supplies were delivered to Homs and 18,601 food parcels provided by the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies were distributed to in Homs, Aleppo and Damascus governorates.

The Syrian Arab Red Crescent delivered humanitarian aid (food and non-food aid and medical assistance) provided by foreign non-governmental organizations operating in Syria to Aleppo, Rif Dimashq, Dar'a, Qunaytirah, Hama, Homs, Suwayda' and Tartus governorates, benefiting tens of thousands of families.

The Syrian Arab Red Crescent delivered medical assistance provided by the World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Population Fund to Aleppo, Homs and Tartus.

The Syrian Government authorized United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to bring medical supplies into the Yalda area, to contain the spread of typhoid, and to bring in a mobile clinic three times a week and a dental unit two times a week.

WHO was able to deliver medical treatment, medication and medical equipment to hundreds of thousands of beneficiaries in most Syrian governorates. The two requests made by WHO to once again provide dialysis sessions in Duma are being considered with due attention.

The Syrian Government renewed its approval for WFP to bring humanitarian assistance through the Nusaybin crossing on the Syrian-Turkish border, in order to allow 48,434 food rations and 20 tons of peanut butter to be brought and distributed to beneficiaries in the governorate during September 2015.